indiry for each, but the cargoes is quiet to.

The market for floating cargoes is quiet to are at hand, being in offer at the moment.

ONY, April 30, 1832.—After a senson remarkably favorations, April 30, 1832.—After a senson remarkably favorations, the special to the property of the service placing the set two months began to be a property of the premination of the property of t

other British markets his week, the prior to exhibit a stoody supect, and in some the prior ing articles centimes to be quoted rather his issues is not so generally recorded as of late. I far during the week, the trade is stated to refirm but not active; except for the cheapest & servers and Indian Cons. the latter moving to

re casier to purchase.

Corn on the spet, forming an exception to the marks, was in request at previous rates, and floa met inquiry at full prices.

ROBERT MARIN & SONS.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON .- The U. S. Mail steamer Washington, Elisha M. Fitch, Esq., mending, arrived here hat evening with 135 pas-gers and 145 tuns freight. She was off Sandy Hook 85 P. M. and reached her wharf about 8. She had a stormy passage against strong westerly gales during the outhampton on her passage out until April 18th, nor was she at Bremen till the 21st. But by means of great Higence she was enabled to get off on her return from mpton on her regular day, April 28. The voyage home has occupied 15 days and a few hours. As Capt. Floyd had not recovered from the unfortunate illness with which he was attached on the passage out, he was ion behind at Southampton for medical treatment, and the ship was brought home by Mr. Pitch, her former chief officer. 'We are indebted to Mr. Adams, purser,

for a package of papers.

We learn from our correspondent at Southan hat the Royal Mail steam-packet Company, (West India he) in conjunction with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, of Liverpool, have just determined to form a new Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000, to run a line of powerful screw propellers from Panama to Australia, southing at New-Zealand, the arrivals at and departures on Panama to connect with the West India packets plying between Southampton and Chagres. When this sterprise is in operation, a belt of steam communicavis: to Sydney via Panama, and from Sydney to South apton via Singapore—the latter line in the hands o he Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company-whose first teamer, the Crusan, for the Sydney and Singapore ser-rice, was to leave Southampton on the 15th May.

## PHILADELPHIA.

Fires-Weather-Hon. John Sergeant.

ce of The N. Y. Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 13, 1852. Philadelphia, Thursday, May 13, 1852.

Early this morning the carpenter shop of Henry & Samuel Oler, and the three-story brick dwelling of Mesars. Ogle, stuated in West-st, Kensing-sos, were fired and consumed. Loss about \$1,000—insured. Besides the above, there were several other free of minor importance during last night. All were the work of incendiaries. At 3 o'clock this morning, while the Kensington fire was raging, a brick kiin in the south-western portion of Moyamensing was set on fare, and iluminated that part of the heavens. The distance of the two fires apart was about three miles. It will be perceived that arson was alarmingly rife in our county hast night.

Fisher, alias Hunt, arrested in this city

Fisher, alias Hunt, arrested in this city ne days since, has been taken on to New-York, where was identified as having robbed the store of Platt & ther, Maiden-lane; also the store of Mr. Bryant, of erry and other articles to a considerable amount.

The rain has passed away, and left with

Strawberries, smothered in cream, are being discussed with evident satisfaction by our citizens.

Hon. John Sergeant, whose rumored death has been very extensively published, is now much better, though still in an extremely precarious

KOSSUTH IN NEW-ENGLAND.

## Speech of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

From our own Reporter.

[By socident this speech failed to reach us in season for yesterday morning's paper, as did a considerable part of Kos-nath's reply.—Ed. Trib.]

SIR: The fatigues of your many public visite, in such unbroken succession as may compare with the tells of a campaign, forbid us te detain you long. -The people of this town share with their countrymer the admiration of valor and perseverance; they, like their compatriots, have been hungry to see the man whose extraordinary eloquence is seconded by the splen-dor and the solidity of his actions. But, as it is the dor and the solidity of his actions. But, as it is the privilege of the people of this town to keep a hallowed mound which has a place in the story of the country, we knew beforehand that you could not go by us. You sould not take all your steps in the pilgrimage of American liberty, until you had seen the ruins of the little bridge, where a handful of brave farmers opened our Bevolution. Therefore, we sat and waited for you.

And now, Sir, we are heartily glad to see you, at last, in these fields. We set no more value than you do on cheers and huzzas. But we think that the graves of our heroes around us throb to-day to a footstep that sounded like their own:

Brings from the dust the sound of liberty."

Brugs from the dust the round of liberty."

Sir, we have watched with attention your progress through the land, and the varying feeling with which you have been received, and the unvarying tone and counterpance which you have maintained. We wish to discriminate in our regard. We wisa to reserve our honor for actions of the noblest strain. We please ourselves that in you we meet one whose temper was long since tried in the fire, and made equal to all events; a men so truly in love with the glorious future that he cannot be diverted to any less.

It is our republican docurine, too, that the wide variety of optitions is an advantage. I believe, I may say of the people of this country, at large, that their sympathy is more worth, because it stands the test of party. It is not a blind wave: it is a living soul, contending with living souls. It is, in every expression, antagonized. No opinion will pass, but must stand the tag of war. As you see, the love you win is worth something; for it has been argued through; its foundation searched; it has preved sound and whole; it may be avowed; it will last; and it will draw all option to itself.

We have seen, with great pleasure, that there is nothing accidental in your attitude. We have seen that you are organically in that cause you plead. The man of freedom, you are also the man of fate. You do not elect, but you are also the man of fate. You do not elect, but you are elected by God and your genins to your task. We do not, therefore, affect to thank you. We only see you the annel of freedom, crossing see and land; crossing parties, nationalities, private interests, and senshmes; dividing popular, Sir, you may be called to the dangers of prosperity. But hitherte, you have had, in all countries, and in all parties, only the men of heart. I do not know but you will have the million yet. Then may your strength be equal to your day! But remember, Sir, that every thing great and excellent in the world is

in minorities.

Far be treat vs, Sir, any tone of patronage; we ought rather to ask yours. We know the austere condition of liverty—that it must be reconquered over and over again; yes, day by day; that, it is a state of war; that, it is a state of war. It is one in this age—it is for us to crave your judgment—who are we that we should dictate to you!

You have won your own. We only affirm it. This country of workingtness greets in you a wurker. This republic greets in you a republican. We only say, "Well done, good and faithful servant." You have sarried your own nobility at home. We satisfy you advended us they say at college.) We admit you to the

well done, good and named servant and servant and servant and some we admit you ad sunders (as they say at college.) We admit you to the same degree, without new trial. We support all rules before a paramount a merit. You may well sit a doctor of liberty. You have achieved your right to lease pret

and act like him, who can claim to explain the sendament of Washington.

Sir, whatever obstruction from selfshness, indifference, or from property (which always sympathizes with possessien.) you may encounter, we congrabulate you, that you have known how to convert calamities into power, exile into a campaign, present defeat into lasting victory. For this new crusude, which you preach to willing and to unwilling ears in America. Is a seed of armed usen. You have got your story told in every palset, and log hut, and prairie camp, throughout this continent. And, as the shores of Europe and America approach every month, and their politics will one day mingle, when the crisis arises, it will find us all instructed beforehand in the rights and wrongs of Hungary, and parties already to her freedom

We make the following extract from Kossuth's speech in reply, a part of which is given in

Kossuth's speech in reply, a part of which is given in another place in this paper:

Sir, I implore you, give me the aid of your pillosophical analysis, to impress the conviction upon the public mind of your nation that the Revolution, to which Concord was the preface, is full of a higher deadiny, of a dealiny broad as hew world, broad as humanity itself.

Let me entreat you to apply the analytic powers of your penetrating intellect to disclose the character of the American Revolution, as you disclose the character of the American Revolution as you disclose the character of politics; lend the authority of your judgment to the truth that the deatiny of the American Revolution is not yet fulfilled; that the task is not yet completed; that to stop half-way is worse than it would have been not to stir; repeat those words of deep meaning which once you wrote about the monaters that looked backward, and shout the waiking with reverted eye, while the voice of the Almighty says, "Up and onward for evermore," and while the instinct of your people, which never fails to be right, answered the call of destiny by taking for its motto the word "Ahead i" Indeed, gentlemen, the monauments you raised to the heroic martyrs who fertilized with their heart's blood, the soil of liberty—these monuments are a fair tribute of well deserved gratitude, gratifying to the spirite who are hovering around us and honorable you; wo to the people which neelected to honor its great and good men;

one.

No gentlemen, the stars on the sky have a higher aim than that to illumine the night path of some lonely wanderer. The course your nation is called to run, is not yet half performed:—Mind the fable of Atalanta, it was a golden number through into how the start in the start of the star

race. Two things I have met here in these free and mighty United States, which I am at a less how to make concord. The two things I cannot concord are:—First, that all your historians, all your statesmen, all your distinguished orators, who wrote or spoke characterize it as an era in mankind's destiny, deatined to change the condition of the world, upon which it will rain an overflowing influence. And secondly, in contradiction to this universally adopted consideration, I have met to the widdom not to take any active part in the regulation of the condition of the outward world.

These two things do not concord. If that be the destiny of America, which you all believe to be, then, indeed, that destiny can never be fulfilled by acting the part of a passive spectator, and by this very passivity granting a charter to ambitious Czars to dispose of the condition of the world.

I have met distinguished men trusting so much to the I have met distinguished men trusting so much to the operative power of your institutions and of your example, that they really believe they will make their way throughout the world merely by their moral influence. But there is one thing those gentlemen have disregarded in their philanthrophic reliance; and that is, that the sun never yet made its way by itself through well-closed shutters and doors; they must be drawn open, that the blessed rays of the sun may get in. I have never yet heard of a deepot who had yielded to the moral influence of liberty. The ground of Concord itself is an evidence of it. The doors and shutters of oppression must be opened by bayonets, that the blessed rays of your institutions may penetrate into the dark dwellinghouse of oppressed humanity.

Allow me, gentlemen, to make the remark, that there

must be opened by bayenets, that the desead rays of your institutions may penetrate into the dark dwelling-house of oppressed humanity.

Allow me, gentlemen, to make the remark, that there is no word so much abused as the word conservatism.—I have known children who, having got a hole in their coats, put their fingers in it to make it more large. Well, they conserved the hole. If that be conservatism, then I will not dispute that the policy of not caring about the condition of the world is conservative, but the conservation of a hole I am inclined to style non-conservatism, but indeed a very destructive policy.

I have spoken, gentlemen, about the high destiny of the American Revolution, a work not yet finished, because once more, Sir, (Mr. Emerson,) "up and onward for evermore" is the word of the Almighty God. Progress is life, stagnation is death. And I may be excused for taking that elevated position for the progress of America's destiny. I am an exile of the Old World, fraught with the hopes and expressions of oppressed millions; I may be excused for boxing anxiously into the mysteries of your national existence, to see if I could not find out there a flower of consolation to my poor native land, well deserving a better fate.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—Truesday, May 11, 1852—No. 149—A. H. Weems es. Ann George et al.—Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louislana.

Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and damages at the rate of six per

cause, with costs and damages at the rate of six per centum per annum.

No. 143. Louis Rogers es. Joseph G. Lindsey et al.— Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama.

Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the the decree of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding this cause with directions to enter a decree for complainant in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

No. 142. Smith Hogan et al. rs. Aaron Ross. - Error to the District Court of the United States for Mississippi.

Mr. Justice Daniel delivered the opiaton of the Court,
affirming the judgment of the said District Court, with
costs, and damages at the rate of six per cent. per ac-

No. 146. M. McAfee et all re. J. T. Crofford.—In erro to the Circuit Court of the United States or Mississippi.
Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court with costs and damages at the rate of six per centum,

per annum.

No. 160. J. Aspden, admini-trator, et al., appellants, es.

M. Aspden, administrator, et al. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Randall for the appellants, and by Mr. Read for the appellees.

Adjourned till to-morrow 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—Washington, Wadnesday, May 12, 1852—Francis H. Cone, Esq., of Georgia, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court.

No. 135. H. H. Day es. J. Woodworth et al.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Massachusetta. Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs for the defendants in error.

No. 140. S. B. Lord et al. es. J. Goldard—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for New Hampshire. Mr. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of this Court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding this cause with directions to award a remire facins de noce.

No. 178. D. D. Mitchell es. M. X. Harmeny.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for New York. Mr. Chief Justice Tancy delivered the opinion of this Court, allirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court, with costs and damages at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

annum.

No. 10°, J. Aspden's Administrator et al. appellants' et M. Aspden's Administrator et al. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Read for the appelless and Mr. Meredith for the appellants. Adjourned.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PRESCOTT, CAN-ADA —About 1% o'clock on Saturday, a fire was discovered in the large warehouse belonging to Messra, Hooke & Crane, on the wharf, below Water-st., in Prescott. A & Crane, on the wharf, below Waterst, in Prescott. At the time the alarm was given the wind was blowing a gale, which soon fanned the devouring element into the most terrific fierceness. The building was of wood, of large proportions, and had been recently newly fitted up, and was stored at the time with about 100 bbls. Ashes, 130 bbls. Flour, 80 bbls. Pork, and other articles of considerable value. There were several hundred cords of steamboat wood piled on the premises, of which 50 or 75 cords were more or less burned or thrown into the river. The loss may be estimated from \$2,500 to \$3,000. The insurance on the building and contents will barely cover half the loss. But the fire was not checked at this point. The bursing embers of the building, carried by the force of the wind, iti upon and fired another warehouse, belonging to the same firm, some forty rods behouse, belonging to the same firm, some forty rods below, which was also of wood, and som burned to the ground. In the latter warehouse, there were no article stored of any considerable value. [Ogdensburgh News.

LIQUOR SEIZURE AND DESPERATE RE-LIQUOR SEIZURE AND DESPERATE RESISTACE —Four barrels and two kees of liquor were
seized at a store on Congress, above Washington street,
kept by an Irishman named George McKeon, yesterday
afternoon. While Deputy Narshall Hall was reading
the warrant for the seizure, McKeon's wife incided him
to resist, and he seized a butcher knife, some two feet
in length, and after making several passes at officer
Hall, struck at Policeman Francis G. Larig, and cut
him from the top of 1ts forehead to the bridge of his
noss, into the bone. The policemen then made at him
with their billies, and in the scaffe, McKeon received
several severe wounds on the head, which findly felled house. All the liquor that could be found in the a seized. A key of liquor was and seized as the some Ward, the next building below. The police of deserve to be highly commended for their control determination in the matter—and it is to be dithat McKeon will be punished with the atmost of the law.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

American Bible Society. The Thirty-Sixth Anniversary of the American Bible Society was held at the Tabernach yesterday morning. The audience was very large. Hon. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, Presided, and Rev. Dr. Spains opened the exercises with prayer and reading

The President then delivered the follow-

ing address:

While we are permitted to day to record the continued manifestations of divine goodness toward the American Bible S ciety, we are led to the renewed conviction, that to the Word of God we must look for the principles and spirit that shall accomplish the best schemes of benevolence for the welfare of 'mua in time and for ever. When the nations of the earth shall renounce the selfishness of interest and ambition, in their intercourse with each other, and reduce their diplomacy and policy to the sway of the great laws of social day given in this Word, then will the sword return to it exabbard, and peace and joy and salvation fill the whole earth with blessings.

The world must perish without the Bible. How else shall the strifes and woes that afflict the nutions be

earth with blessings.

The world must perish without the Bible. How else shall the strifes and woes that afflict the nutions be healed? Ever since men have pursued war as a remedy, it has shown itself efficient only to waste and destroy; the scourge of God and the rod of his anger to punish, to humble, and to blot out. What has been gained to our races by ages of war? The bones of the victims are bleaching on a thousand bathle-fields, and the earth has been made one wast grare-yard.

Could some happy being from another planet visit us, and seek for the cause of all this desolation, amazement would chill his soul to hear that it had been the work of man in murderous conflict with his brother man. Let the peace-speaking Book of Life go abroat to convince the nations of its own blessed way—that "to love our enemies, to do good to them that hate us and pray for them that despitefully use and persecute us," will overcome at lest, and be the sure remedy and the best relief for the worst of evils.

It should not be forgotten that our daily prayer for universal peace and concord will find its answer in the operation of no new principles. There are to be no

the best relief for the worst of evils.

It should not be forgotten that our daily prayer for universal peace and concord will find its answer in the operation of no new principies. There are to be no further chapters of divine revelation. The very same Gospel, made known to the shepherds, and preached by our Savior, will bring it all to pass. "Peace on earth and good will to men," were the glad things of salvation then, and the Redeemer waits to bestow it, in its fullness, on suffering man to-day.

The measure of prosperity enjoyed in our own country can be traced to the prevailing influence of God's Word. The pilgrims who first landed on our shores, loved its doctrines, and their children for many generations have been imbued with it. Here they learned to reverence the law, to fear God and obey the magistrates; and moreover, herein they were taught the duties and the rights of conscience; that God required a voluntary service, the homage of the heart, rising spontaneously, without restraint; and therefore, by a universal statute of His Kingdom for angels and mea, the mind and conscience of every accountable creature, by right and duty, was free. And the light and power of such principles will, by God's bleasing, go forth to make a free and happy people on any spot in His universe.

Joseph Hyde, Esq., then read the Report of the Treasurer and Manager. The subjoined is an

abstract:
During the past year two of the Vice-Presidents, John Griscom, LL.D., of New-Jersey, and Hon. James McDowell, of Virginia, have been removed by death.
There have been added to the Society during the year seventy three Life Directors, 1,190 Life Members, and sixty-three Auxiliaries.
The receipts of the year, from all sources, amount to \$208,744 &1; being an increase of \$31,842 28 beyond those of the previous year; and \$24,130 67 more than was ever received before by the Society during any sincle year. single year.

The number of Bibles printed during the same period is \$39,000, and of Testaments 476,500, making a total of

Is \$23,000, and of Testaments 476,500, making a t-tal of 706,500 copies.

The number of Bibles distributed is 221,452; and of Testaments 444,565, making a t-tal for the year of 666,015. This is an increase of 73,583 over the issues of the previous year, and makes an aggregate, since the formation of the Society, of 8,238,982 Bibles and Testaments. The Society has prepared a Royal Octavo Bible, in pica, for the use of families, and for the aged, who require a large letter; and a New Testament in French and English, in parallel columns. The Board has likewise published the books of Joshua, Jurges, Rath. I. Samuel, II. Samuel, and I. Kings, in the Choctaw tongue, under the direction of Rev. Cyrus Syington, of the Choctaw Mission, and the Gospel of John, in the Grebe language, for the Protestant Episcopal Mission in Western Africa.

The Collation of the English Bible, mentioned in the

The Collation of the English Bible, mentioned in the

The Collation of the English Bible, mentioned in the two previous Reports, is now completed, and an account of it will be furnished in the Report of the present year.

The Society has had in its employ 31 Agents through most of the year, including two in Texas and one in California.

Grants of Bibles and Testaments, in greatly increased numbers, have been made by the Board to local auxiliaries; to the various Missionary Boards; to Sun tay Schools; to seamen and boatmen; to the blind, and to individuals for gratuit aus distribution among the destitute both at home and abroad.

Besides the grants of books, \$30,900 has been granted by the Board in mency to aid in publishing the Scriptures in foreign lands, especially in Calma, Narthern and Southern India, and in Turkey, France and Russia, under the direction of various Missionary Boards an i Bible organizations.

The Society has purchase grounds and commenced the

Bible organizations.

The Society has purchase grounds and commenced the erection of a new Bible House in Astor-place, the present house being now quite too small. It will be 706 feet Rev. Mr. Bedell moved the first resolu-

Resolved. That the Report, an abstract of which has been ited and circulated under the directi

He said: Mr. President, you will pardon the expression of pleasure which the Board and we all feet is your presence to-day. It is an evidence of your confidence of the success of the cause which unites the hearts, interests, labors and trials of so many various depart ments of us to do our master's work. The Society, I think, may be well congratulated on possessing a Board of Managers and officers so efficient, so daring and so successful. We may well meet here with cheerful hearts, when we see the unusual prosperity with which God has blessed us. It is gratifying to find that we have not forgotten the old Bible, and that the Committee who were charged with its revision have endeavored to return it good and true, and that the world is ready to receive it in the same shape in which it cheered the fire-sides of our ancestors. While we are justly rejoicing in the past, we may look into the future with new hopes and aspirations, when possessing greater feelilities for nents of us to do our master's work. The Society, in the past, we may look into the future with new hopes and aspirations, when possessing greater facilities for the performance of our labor, in the erection of a new building, which the liberality of the citizens of our City has given to us. This Report is our annual advertisement and business card, and we ought to set it forth to the world, as a mark of the gratitude we owe to Almighty God, who has sent his son to save us.

Rev. Dr. Thompson, President of Ohio Wesleyan University, seconded the motion. He said that he was highly gratified to be in this great metropolis during the Anniversary, for it may be considered a seven-hilled city in the spirtual world, where the tribes of the land come up to give witness in the name of the Lord the land come up to give witness in the name of the Lord and of all the mounts in this Jerusalem there is none more grand than that on which we now stand. Here we come together, not merely from the East and the West, the North and the South, over the hills and through the woods, down the streams and along the side of mountains, but from all parts, and we show that though each keeps its own tribeship and ensign, and its mode of worship, and its peculiar points, we come to set down all, and lock up to that breader endgn which waves its folds over all. This Society demonstrates practically the actual unity of the great Protestant Church. But does it not do more! Why is it that we differ! Many reasons may be given, but is not this the chief! That we have not pursued the proper methods of investigation. Bacon rose and taught men to curb their imagination; to go to nature and set hambly at her feet, and gather the rich fruits that fall from her lips. From this Newton got the idea, which enabled him to plant the ladder that raised him to the skies. The time is coming when in theology as well as in philosophy men will go to the Bible, set down at its feet, and gather the rich fruits which fall from it, and Sir, the Bible Society, with is 666 fingers, annually points to the path by which this great end is to be accomplished. He girled in this Society, not marely for its tendency to bring the Church of God together into one body, but because which this great end is to be accomplished. He glo-ried in this Society, not morely for its tendency to bring the Church of God together into one body, but because it takes the best plan to scrupe the conversion of the world, and bring all men to Christ. It is melanuholy to redect that 1,800 years have elapsed since the Gospel first stopped forth to achieve its purpose. Now look at the map of the world see now large a part of k is black with Paganism, and red with Mahome instism, and how small a portion can be considered as belonging to the true religit on of Carist. What is the reason of this? Chiefly because the charch proper place. See has relied to buse on serself and too little on the word of God. There is, Sir, a charm about this book—and when I speak of charm, I do not refer to beauty of taxe, splen for of style, gorgeousness of poetry, or sublimity of revelution. There is no publissophy like the philosophy of the Bible—no poetry like the poetry of the Bible. But it is berease it is suited to the intellect of all. If I had a friend who was skept al. I think I should not speak of evidences or spirituality, do, to prove its truth, but I would give the book itself, and say, "Go with it to some closet, and after a prayer to the Aimighty God to open your heart, read what it contains;" and I am certain that he in at either close his eyes, or close the book or confess that it is the word of God. The reversal speaker illustrated this fact by instances that eame under his own observation, and concluded with an exhortation to the Society to go on with increased energy in their good work.

Rev. Theodore L. Cauler moved the

Rev. Theodore L. Cayler moved the adoption of the second resolution :

Resolved. That the adaptedness of the Bible to all on tions of Society, and all grades of intellect, as shown by

past history, brings as evidence of its Divine origin, and in-spires us with hope as to its future success in enlightening and purifying the world.

and purifying the world.

He commenced by swying, let me assure you my theological friends, and you my andience, that I do not intend to rob you of your precious moments, while I speak to this resolution. It is a wide field, which swells intend to rob you of your precious moments, while I speak to this resolution. It is a wide field, which swells out vast before me in this most important resolution. For it is nothing else than the universality of God's word, in its complete adaptation to humanity in all its possible conditions and all its multitudinous wants, and the truth which I would hold up to all to look at is, the God's bible is the book for all. This is the book for all immortal men. It goes higher than human intellect can reach, and lower than human degradation ever sunk. Go into that closet in one of the houses of Edinburgh, see there the mightiest intellect that has adorned a Christian, he hath elsquence of the most transcendant nature on his lips. He reads and reads, and writes, until at last the translation is completed. He has God's word so full in him that it was well said of hin, that he, Thomas Chalmers, was saturated with it. The speaker illustrated this portion of his subject. "The adaptation of the Bible to all grades of intellect," in a very happy manner, by quoting several instances, and continued by reiterating that it was the one book—the book for all. It comforts him during life, and soothes his pathway to the grave. During the last sickness of Sir Walter Scott, the window was open, and the waters of the silvery Tweed came in with a music that had so often fulled his mighty spirit. Lockhart, his son-in-law, was in the room, when the dying bard cried out, with a faint voice, "Lockhart, read to me." Lockhart said, "What a tribute from the world's naghtiest master of enchantment, shall I read?" Turning around his pale countenance, Sir Walter said, "There is but one book." What a tribute from the world's naghtiest master of enchantment, shall I read?" Turning around his pale countenance, Sir Walter said, "There is but one book." What a tribute from the world's naghtiest master of enchantment, shall fread?" Turning around his pale countenance, Sir Walter said, "There is but one book." What a tribute from the world's naghtiest

Rev. Dr. Wilkes, of Montreal, seconded the motion. He said that it was an awe-inspiring consideration, that God himself speaks in this book, the Bible. Ten years ago, a missionary of the French for converting Papiats, went into the house of a shrewd Canadian, and asked him would he buy a Bible. No replied the other. Well, then, will I read a chapter for you? Do, if you like, said the Canadian. He did so.—Some time after, the Canadian bought the New Testament and Bible, his mind gradually opened, he appeared in the presence of one of our missionaries and stated his desire to be curolled in the new faith, as well as to have his children educated in our schools. The Reverend speaker cited several instances of a similar natura, illustrative of the influence of the Word of God on the human heart. God did not give the Bible to one class of men, but he gave to man as man, and there is no outrage greater than to filch from him this treasure, or deal it out in homeopathic doses. He would war against such an atroclous system, to the end. His motto would ever be fat judicie. the motion. He said that it was an awe-inspiring con-

Rev. Dr. Riddle, of Pittsburgh, moved

the following resolution:

Resolved: That the Bible is so thoroughly a tried book, as to constitute at once a reason for our trust in it, and a metire for its speedy and universal diffusion.

He said that the Bible was the book of books; it had

been weighed in the balance and never found wanting The words of the Lord have been tried by its enemies and friends, as gold in the crucible, and has always come out pure. It is intended to be the light and salvation of our souls. The Rev. speaker spoke for some time on the subject matter of the resolution.

Hon, Mr. Lincoln of Massachusetts, seconded the res

Rev. Mr. Goodell of Constantinople. noved the adoption of the next resolution :

Resolved, That the providential facilities now furnished for circulating the Scriptures not only in Christian, but in Mohammedar and Pagar lands, should fill all our hearts with gratitude, and lead the friends of this Society to enlarged efforts and sacrifices in the good work to which they He said that during his sojourn, for the last thirty

years, in Mohamedan countries, he had learned some, thing of importance to this blessed peculiarity of the Bible. He had met whole tribes and nations of men Bible. He had not whole tribes and nations of men walking in darkness, without the light of life, yet specifly choosing the right path when an opportunity of instructing them was afforded. When standing on the hill of Lebanon, he has sometimes litted up his voice in agony at the darkness that prevailed; but soon a change was made when the Bible, translated into the Greco-Armenian language, was distributed throughout the country. The Rev. gentleman then went into a description of the state of Christianity in the East, similar to the address he delivered on the previous day. o the address he delivered on the previous day

Rev. Mr. Willett, Pa., moved the folowing resolution:

lowing resolution:

Resolved. That the superior, moral and social condition of
those countries where the Scriptures circulate among the
people is a visible proof of the excellency of our cause, and
presents powerful inducements to us to continue our real

The Rev. gentleman, in a brief and elequent address. reviewed the different countries in Europe that con-trasted favorably or unfavorably with each other, such as Switzerland, Italy, Scotland, Ireland, Spain, as illustrations of the truth of the proposition contained in the

Benediction was then given, and the meeting adjourned.

American Temperance Union.

The sixteenth Anniversary of this institution was held last night at the Tabernacle, before an sudience Chancellor Walnut A band from the U. S. ship North Carolina was present, to furnish the music. After prayer from a clergyman of the Choctaw nation, an abstract of the Annual Report was read by Rev. Mr. Marsh, the Secretary. From this abstract we quote the main points:

port was read by Rev. Mr. Marsh, the Secretary. From this abstract we quote the main points:

The Report compared the traffic in spirituous and intoxicating liquors to the image in Daniel's vision, whose head was of fine gold and its breast and arms were of silver, but its feet were part of iron and part of clay. The wealth of the world, (100 millions of dollars in America, 250 millions in Britain,) has annually been laid upon its altars, but like the African slave trade, and the opium trade of Chias, it is the world's curse; and a stone will smite it and break it in pieces, that it shall be like the chaff of the summer's threshing-floor. For 200 years Legislatures have endeavored to bridie and regulate this giant evil; but the Maine Law has risen to strangle and destroy it. The report presented in detail the character and workings of this law, the impression it has made on the nation, its enthusiastic welcome, first by the National Temperance Convention, and then by numerous State and local bodies; its demand in other States by a million petitioners; its free and powerful Legislative discussions, and, finally, its adoption in Minnesota, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, all forming one of the rich events of the nineteenth century. In preparing the people of the States for this law, the American Temperance Union has been a humble laborer, with other organizations, and has issued in the year, 75,000 Journals; 160,000 Youth's Temperance Advocates; 10,000 pamphies; 800,000 pages of original tracts, nearly all bearing on this law. The Report gratefully noticed the active operations of other organizations, the ald of the pulpit, and the press; lauded the continuance of the spirit ration in the Navy, now tending backward to the horrid barbarity of the flogging system. It gave cheering intelligence from New Brunswick, where the Maine Law is adopted; from England and Scotland, where it is looked to with hope; from Liberia a Maine Law Republic; from South Africs, aff the Sandwich Islands; it noticed with regret the decea

Mr. Crampton, of Rochester, moved the

adoption of the report. Rev. Dr. Peck, of Dickinson College, made a speech detailing an affecting scene in Lowel, of a woman begging a landford to give her husband no of a woman begging a landford to give her husband no more rum. Instead of heading her petition, he thrust her rudely from his door. He went on to advocate and eulogize the Mulue Law, and depicted the dreadful devastation which had been checked by that beneficent measure. He speke at considerable length of the monster evil, and felt highly encouraged at the prospect now before an

Gen. Appleton, of Portlan!, Ma., advoented the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the past year, we have witness to e of Maine, with deven Resolved, That, in the past year, we have with a principle of Maine, with devont thanksating, a new principle of legislation for the extripation of intemperance—righteous, philanthropte, and, where surrained, perfectly efficacious; and we this night hall with gladness its adoption by the Lerislature of Minnesota, Missachuseris, and Rhode Island, as a gloriest result of our labors, and one of the most important events of the sinetcenth century. His speech was a full and unreserved advocacy of the

restrictive policy, of a positive prehibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. He prophesied that the Maine Law would stand, that no effort of its adversaries could shake it, for it lived in the inmost hearts of the good men and the women and children of Maine. He spoke perticularly of the right and the propriety of prohibi-lory enactments.

Rev. Rufus W. Clarke, of Boston, was the next speaker. He called this an age of associated effort, especially in reference to great reforms. But in-

dividual effort was the very soul of assuments. Great reforms always originate in some one heart. He then proceeded to the main question and the Maine Law. He urged that the question of temperance ought to be a political and religious question; he would make it a first question in the pulpit and at the ballat-box. He was rejoiced to know that Massachusetts was coming up to take her study for Maine Law. Her people began the work by a pedition of 130,000 names. The State never goes bank; she will take a noble stand and nobly maintain it. They say we cannot execute the law; but they forget how much preaching and lecturing we have lead upon the propriety and necessity of obedience to the law, to one most atrocious Fugitive Law; and even that outrace upon our consciences and upon Liberty has been executed. Do you think that after this there will be any difficulty in carrying out the wise, humane and beneficent Maine Law! I answer No; the law will be carried straight through, even through the Chy of Boston.

At the conclusion of this address a collection (of very handsome amount) was taken up.

lection (of very handsome amount) was taken up,

Mr. Hedges, late member of the Assembly from Suffolk County, offered the following reso-

Resolved, That the seat of power is in the people, and that the only hope of wise and righteous laws in our Republic lies in electing men to be lawmakers who understand the true moral interests of the people, and will secure them, whatever may be their political preferences. Mr. H. depicted the alliance of rum with our po litical system. Primary meetings, caucuses, ventions, and final elections are, in nine ca in ten, held in grog-shops. Our Legislature mostly made up of men who were made (politically) is grog-shope, who find in the dingy and polsenous atmosphere of the bar-room that little world in which they live and move and have their being. He went on to show the power which run sellers exercise in all elections, and the energy with which they repel any movement against them.

Rev. Dr. Brainard, of Philadelphia, seconded the resolution. He came from a State where the Maine Law had been defeated; but it was a Banker Hill battle-one more such victory to the rum-sellers would be their final ruin. The speaker argued the useessness of license laws, of all laws not entirely prohib-tory. We have agitated the Temperanes question for a quarter of a century; all men who love their God, and who love their fellow-men we have brought out of the business; but we have now reached a class who love morey mere than the right, and moral sussion has no effect upon them. He spoke strongly in repudiation of the idea that clergymen should not meddle with political and temperance questions.

The representation of the content of the c

The venerable Lyman Beecher, D. D. of Boston, was then introduced to the sudience, and welcomed with the most hearty applause. He offered

the following resolution:

Resolved, That in this day of great progress, physical, moral and religious—we hall with gladness the quist openings of that period when sin and suffering shall be put away, and the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ, and he shall reign forever and ever.

He said be had always believed in the phophesics of

the Millenium, but he had never hoped to live until its immediate approach. But if this Maine Law is going through the land, the Millennium will be right on its heels. Take away alcohol, and the Devil will lose his strongest lever; he will be chained neck and heels and cast down to hell. Dr. B. referred to the circumstances which induced him in 1826 to preach his Six Sermons on Temperance, which have since attained a remarkable popularity. In those Sermons he had said, so long as alcohol is safe as a traffic you cannot control its devastating effects. The Dr. proceeded to argue the right and the propriety of prohibitory enastments, but our limits forbid a further report. the Millenium, but he had never hoped to

After a short address from Rev. Dr. Tyng, the resolution was adopted and the meeting ad

New-York State Colonization Society.

The Twentieth Anniversary of this Society was celebrated last evening, at Metropolitan Hall Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring, Vice-President, in the Chair Although the meeting was advertised for 74 o'clock, the proceedings did not commence till some minutes after eight. Rev. Dr. Spring called the meeting to order, and took occasion to make some brief remarks relative to the organization of the Society and its character. He said it was eminently calculated to combine the two conflicting interests of the country in regard to the subject of Slavery. It is, he continued, in the noblest sons ject of Slavery. It is, he continued, in the noblest sonse a political institution, because it consults the interest of an infant Republic, on the remote shores of Africa, and also, because it consults the peace and harmony of our own in its endeavors to put an end to the conflicts which at present agitate it. In its Christian aspects, the great object of this institution is the establishment, not simply of a Republic in that dark land, but of a Christian nation, founded upon the great principles of the Bible; and, because the grand effort of its officers has been to select men of Christian principles to assist them. From the very commencement it has been the care of a kind Providence, and up to the present moment it has been the object of much solicitude on the part of its friends. We look upon it, said the reverend gentleman, in conclusion. object of much solicitude on the part of its friend look upon it, said the reverend gentleman, in son as Africa's glory and America's hope.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Johnson, after which a hymn was sung by the audience. Dr. Rees then read the Annual Report of the Treasurer and Board of Managers, of which the following is an abstract :

Funds.—The donations and collections considerably exceed those reported in 1851. From the failure to

exceed those reported in 1851. From the failure is obtain adequate sgency, the receipts from that source have fallen off more than fifty per cent.

The income of the Society, as appears by the Treaturer's Report, is \$21,033 41, (exclusive of the sum of \$5,000 returned from Liberia.) This consists of \$11,529 67 of general contributions; \$3,000 special donation for education; \$6,324 from the appropriation by Congress to compensate for money expended for the Pons slaves by this Society in 1846, and from miscellaneous sources \$109 84.

The donations direct through the Corresponding Secretary, in 1851, were \$3,252 35; for the present year they are \$5,040 32, nearly 60 per cent. Increase; if we include a donation of \$3,000 for a permanent fund for education, pledged by a friend at Newburg, and now bearing interest, the amount is \$3,040 32. The church collections reported in 1851 were \$3,352; this year, \$3,709 31. The c elections reported from agencies in 1851 were \$3,233 93; for the year now closed, but \$1,441 69. \$1,441 69.

[Expeditions — The New York Colonization Society

have, during the year, fitted out but one expervix., the bark Zeno, which sailed in October wi

emigrants.

They have sided three other individuals in different vessels, making a total of 39. During the same period the parent Society fitted out five expeditions, viz:

The Liberia Packet, in July, 1251, from Ballamore... 59. Liberia Packet, in July, 1251, from Baltimore. 55 ark Morgan Dix, in Nov., 1251, from Baltimore. 149 Liberia Packet, in Jan., 1852, from Baltimore

and Savsunah.

The brig Julia Ford, in January, from New Orleans. 47
The Ralph Cross, on April 30, from Baltimore and
Norfolk. 149

Legislative Aid—The favorable recommundation of the cause in the annual messages of the Governors of several States, and the action of Legislative Bodies, constitute a merked feature of the year. Of the for-mer, we have noted the Governors of New-York, Ohio, Indiana, Maryiand, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Con-necticut.

The Legislature of Maryland have renewed their an

The Legislature of Maryland have renewed their annual appropriation of \$10,000 per annum for ten years, the sum of \$300,000 appropriated in 1832 having been expended.

The Legislature of New Jersey have appropriated \$1,000 to aid emigrants from that State.

The Legislature of Indiana have memorialized Congress for an appropriation by the General Government. The Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Naw-York have shown a disposition to cooperate and give the cause a hearing and discussion.

Propositions are now before Congress which look to such an appropriation of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands as will afford ample means for the emigration of all our free colored population who may desire the privilege.

tion of all our free colored population who may desire
the privilege.

American Colonization Society.—This Society beld an
Anniversary of more than ordinary interest in January,
at which, in the regretted absence of its honored President, Hon. Henry Clay, who was then as now suffering
under severe illness. Hon. Secretary of State, Daniel
Webster, presided.

The Treasurer's and Secretary's reports exhibited
very gratifying evidence of the Society's progress.

The total fund passing through their Treasury exceeded \$190,000, of which \$50,000 were the gifts of its
liberal friends and auxiliaries in all portions of the United State.

When the foregoing report was read, Hon. Mr. Latrobe, of Baltimore, was introduced to the audience. He commenced by contrasting the former poor condition of the Society, with its present prosperous state. What is African Colonization? he asked. It was well defined to be the voluntary emigration of the free colored people to the Coast of Africa. But al-though this was stated to be its object, the leading article in the Constitution on which every Society of this cle in the Constitution on which every Society of this kind was formed, there was much discussion and difference in relation to it. Men who suggested such a movement then were considered fanatics. It would be about to argue in favor of the distribution of the Bible or tracts, for no one doubts their efficacy, but it was different in regard to the establishment of this Society. Men doubted its success, and doubting were deterred from engaging in it. The difficulties and obstacles which it at first encountered and over which it triumphed, proved more than anything else that it was not a chimera, but a hing that with parser waster.

and patience could be accemplished. Maken went an slewly at first, money was hard to got, but after changing the Colony from one on thement to another, it prospered, and alow it is in a firm position, able to maintain itself with hinle de ficulty. The Colonization Society, in establishing as proving the practicability of establishing a colony of free colored people on the coast of Africa, capable a self-government, has achieved a great success—a cape can which was at one time considered impossible. The Republic of Liberia is governed entirely by face colored men, it has treaties with every nation of the civilized world, and its Practicent, Mr. Roberta, a thought men and the self-governed with great honor and sent back in a war vessel. This was done with a spirit, doubtless, toward the or tabilishment of a commercial treaty with histisvernment. But Liberia is loyal to America, and will always a main so, if it be not otherwise from our ewn fash Mr. L. then spoke in relation to the Abolition movement and said that the Colonization Sociaty was no enemy to it, although he could not say that it was no enemy to the Society. The Aboliticalis for the last twenty or thirty years have been trying the most impracticable means for the ametioration of the condition of the colored people. They have entended to effect marriages between free blacks and white, but in doing so they have only added strength to on movements. They have proved that the free colored people and the whites cannot live in a state of equality with each other. They have proved that the colored people and the whites cannot live in a state of equality with each other. They have proved that the colored people and the whites cannot live in a state of equality with each other. They have proved that the colored people and the whites cannot live in a state of equality with each other. They have proved that the colored people and the whites continued to the state of the protection of the rights of the colored laborers, who he sait were driven out of employment by

When Mr. Latrobe concluded, the dience joined in singing an ode to Liberia, written by Mise Margaret Junkin.

The meeting was next addressed by Rev. Joel Parker. He proceeded to show the beneficial of fects which had in ancient and modern times real ed from colonization, and instanced the cases of Green and other countries, which had been planted by colonies. Having shown the civilization of those countries their great advancement in arts and sciences, he pronosticated similar results for the present Afr ny. The Isruelites, said he, were bound in Egypta bondage, not for their affliction, but that they migh learn the civilization of the country. God did that one for a people, and he might do it again-he may estal lish a great nation in Africa that will be inferio that has ever preceded it.

At the conclusion of Rev. Mr. Parker's address, officers

of the Society were elected for the ensuing year, the which the meeting adjourned.

Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. The Annual Exhibition of this Institu tion took place yesterday afternoon, in Metropolita Hall, which was crowded to its utmost by a respectable audience, principally composed of ladies. The pupil to the number of 243, were assembled upon the star The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Goodell, from Constantinople; after which the Predent, Rev. Harvey P. Peet, made some remarks related to the character of the Institution and the system of struction pursued there. The youngest class was the examined in dactylology, or writing words from elpha-bet signs. This was done in the following manager: Words of one syllable or more, and whole seatene were given by the President in the letters of the dumbalphabet, all of which were written upon slates by the pupils with remarkable accuracy and correctneathe oldest class was next examined in the signal anguage, their teacher, Mr. J. L. Peet, coovering with them through that medium with a rapidity simulation of the continuary style of vocal conversation. While the pupils were engaged in writing exercise upon their slates, the President gave brief biographical sketches of some of the former pupils of the institute, who had made remarkable advancement in the acquisition of the various branches of education taught that some of these, he said, had married, and others are working at and carning the means of subdistance is different parts of the country. The trades taught his institution are tailoring, cabinet-making book binding shoemaking and gardening. During the remarks of the Peet, the pupils were engaged in conversation with their friends among the andience through the medical of signs. In this they had a decided advantage over those who possessed the power of utterance, but we were ignorant of the sign language.

The next exercises consisted of descripwere given by the President in the letters of the d

The next exercises consisted of by signs and motions. The milking of a cow, the w ing of clothes, &c., were told with much grace of me tion, and such a truthfulness to nature that no one codmisunderstand their meaning. Short essays on various subjects were written by some of the pupils, not only subjects were written by some of the pupils, not only correctly, but often with an elegance of style and distinct which would do credit to some of the best scholars in any of our highest scholartic institutions. An interesting dislogue on different subjects was carried on between Miss Gartrude Walter, a remarkably intelliges girl, about twelve years of age, and a bright hove named Henry Haight. In the course of the dialogue, Mas Wister related the fable of the fox with a gracefulness which might truly be called "the poetry of motion." Another of the pupils recited. Definitions of such wards as "byperbole," "apostropher," "periphery," were written spon the slates by the pupils of the more advanced classes, after which Mr. Gammidge recited the "seven stages of man," from the play of "As You Like It."

At the request of Judge Campbell, whe

At the request of Judge Campbell, who was one of the invited guests, an anecdote in relation the purchase of a part of the land on which the City of Washington is situated, and the conversation which took place on the occasion between Washington and M Bairns, the proprietor, was related by some of the publishments, the proprietor, was related by some of the publishment who wrote it upon the slates with great correctant. The exercises then closed with the representation of "Christ Stilling the Storm," given in the language of slate by Mr. Gammidge, and the Lord's Prayer, given in the same expressive language by a pupil belonging to the Female Department. Before the adjournment, a vote of the language of the language that it was returned to the lease of the Hall, Mr. Harbing, who generously tendered the gratuitous use of generously tendered the gen

Central American Board of Education. The Anniversary of this Society was

celebrated at the Mercer-st. Church last evening. Ret. Mr. Baldwin presided and opened the proceedings with prayer. The report of the Treasurer states that the re-cepts of last year amounted to \$3,024 18, and the se-bursements about the same. There are more than 36 bursements about the same. There are more to as a churches. Presbyterian and Congregational, that are associated with this Society, through the transfer which they manifest their interest in educating young men for the ministry of the go-pel. There is, however, a debt of \$1,245 still due, and the prospects of the last tution have been for a time clouded.

an address, in which he alluded to the smallness of audience and the encouragement the founders of the Society met with at its organization, thirty-five years 45 The records exhibit the names of those on which posterity will dwell with gratitude, for the they manifested in the advancement of the Society and the carrying out its glorious ends, the rider and improvement of immortal mind. Among to names he mentioned were Rev. Dr. Boyle, Dr. Carnelius, Dr. Huntingdon and Dr. Whisaler. The come is peculiarly elementary, and lies at the foundation of that does not exhibit a wast of mefulness. The state that supports the shaft is as useful as the crown is surrounds the capital of the column. In pleasing the cause of the Society to-night, he feels that he is known at the doors of the Christian Church, and if they reast the appeal, he would ask what would become of the Foreign and Home Missionary cause? But the red difficulty we meet with should only increase out right and energy. Great moral causes always meet and efficiently, but that hould not cause our failure, despoined of success in the cays of the Revolution should not suspend the labor of the field because of first has killed or the mildew blighted for a capital scanner. No; it would be folly to do so failure should never cause us to be disheartened. The fire gentlemen concluded with an urgest appeal to and improvement of immortal mind. Among the frost has billed or the mildew highted for a season. No; it would be fully to do so to should never cause us to be disheartened. The gentlemen concluded with an urgent appeal heavers to sid them in the cause they were cause

Rev. Dr. Smits also delivered an ad dress, in which he silvered to some of the great me who were educated by this Institution. The chief a intervals mug several hymne, and the meeting adjust-

Rev. Dr. Eppy, of New-York, delivered